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TITLE 32--NATIONAL DEFENSE

CHAPTER V--DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY (CONTINUED)

PART 655--RADIATION SOURCES ON ARMY LAND--Table of Contents

Sec. 655.10 Use of radiation sources by non-Army entities on Army land (AR 385-11).

(a) Army radiation permits are required for use, storage, or possession of radiation sources by non-Army agencies (including civilian contractors) on an Army installation. Approval of the installation commander is required to obtain an Army radiation permit. For the purposes of this section, a radiation source is:

(1) Radioactive material used, stored, or possessed under the authority of a specific license issued by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or an Agreement State (10 CFR);

(2) More than 0.1 microcurie (uCi) 3.7 kilobecquerels (kBq) of radium, except for electron tubes;

(3) More than 1 uCi (37 kBq) of any naturally occurring or accelerator produced radioactive material (NARM) other than radium, except for electron tubes;

(4) An electron tube containing more than 10 uCi (370 kBq) of any naturally occurring or accelerator produced NARM radioisotope; or

(5) A machine-produced ionizing-radiation source capable of producing an area, accessible to individuals, in which radiation levels could result in an individual receiving a dose equivalent in excess of 0.1 rem (1 mSv) in 1 hour at 30 centimeters from the radiation source or from any surface that the radiation penetrates.

(b) The non-Army applicant will apply by letter with supporting documentation (paragraph c of this section) through the appropriate tenant commander to the installation commander. Submit the letter so that the installation commander receives the application at least 30 calendar days before the requested start date of the permit.

(c) The Army radiation permit application will specify start and stop dates for the Army radiation permit and describe for what purposes the applicant

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needs the Army radiation permit. The installation commander will approve the application only if the applicant provides evidence to show that one of the following is true.

(1) The applicant possesses a valid NRC license or Department of Energy (DOE) radiological work permit that allow the applicant to use the source as specified in the Army radiation permit application;

(2) The applicant possesses a valid Agreement State license that allows the applicant to use radioactive material as specified in the Army radiation permit application, and the applicant has filed NRC Form-241, Report of Proposed Activities in Non-Agreement States, with the NRC in accordance with 10 CFR part 150, Sec. 150.20 (an Army radiation permit issued under provisions of this section will be valid for no more than 180 days in any calendar year);

(3) For NARM and machine-produced ionizing radiation sources, the applicant has an appropriate State authorization that allows the applicant to use the source as specified in the Army radiation permit application or has in place a radiation safety program that complies with Army regulations; or

(4) For overseas installations, the applicant has an appropriate host-nation authorization as necessary that allows the applicant to use the source as specified in the Army radiation permit application and has in place a radiation safety program that complies with Army regulations. (Applicants will comply with applicable status-of-forces agreements (SOFAs) and other international agreements.)

(d) All Army radiation permits will require applicants to remove all permitted sources from Army property by the end of the permitted time.

(e) Disposal of radioactive material by non-Army agencies on Army property is prohibited. However, the installation commander may authorize radioactive releases to the atmosphere or to the sanitary sewerage system that are in compliance with all applicable Federal, DoD, and Army regulations. (The installation commander also will give appropriate consideration to State or local restrictions on such releases.)

[63 FR 53810, Oct. 7, 1998]